THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

EAST-INDIES.

ISLE OF FRANCE, DEC. 7, 1796.

Commodore Cercey, on leaving the Isle of France, to go on a cruise, on the coast of Coromandel, dispatched an armed schooner that served him as an advice boat, in order to get information about the forces then at Madras.

This advice boat seduced by the flattering hope of conquests, mistook for a company ship, a large vessel it perceived; it was an English ship of war that easily captured the advice boat, and thereby gained information about the spot Commodore Cercey was cruising in then; the English sent immediate advice of it to Madras, from whence they dispatched two 74's, then at anchor in Madras road, with express orders to fight and take the small French squadron of 6 frigates.

The two line of battle soon came up with the French flotilla, and engaged it; only four of the frigates could combat, one of them, commanded by Cercey, lay broadside to one of the 74's during the whole action.—The conflict was hot, and lasted 3 hours—one of the frigates was totally dismasted; but the English ships were handled so rudely that they bore away for Madras, ready to sink, and leaving the field of battle to the French.

After the action, the Commodore in order to refit, sailed for the streights of Mallacca, where he took the island of Pulopinang (called by the English Prince of Wales) a settlement they be-

gun in 1786, and where they keep stores well stocked with masts, rigging, sail, provisions and ammunition, for the vessels that go to China; after having repaired his vessels and put a new stock of provisions on board, he returned to the coast of Commandel to continue his cruise, there he captured 5 ships of the East India Company, which accompanied him back to the Isle of France.

During Commodore Cerecy's absence, an English fleet from the Cape of Good Hope had blockaded the Isle of France and Reunion; but nothing could stop the French off that part of the new world; the blockade was taken up, one frigate only (the Brave) remained on the coast to observe our movements, but it was chased away by two of the returning frigates, and would have been taken had it not been for its swift sailing. These are not the only successes the French navy has had on those seas; Captain Duhamel, commander of the privateer La Modeste, took on the coast of Africa, an English sloop of war La Blonde, several Whalers, but his victory cost him his life.

All these prizes had arrived at the Isle of France the 7th of December, and by them we learned that there were yet a great number of those whalers on said coast in consequence thereof, the frigate La Prevoyante and sloop Boure Gueule were sent thither to clear it of all enemy's vessels.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The King of Spain is arrived at Cadiz, with a view of quieting the minds of the merchants there, and to accelerate the tardy operations of his marine. The merchants have on this occasion, presented a memorial to his majesty, setting forth the hardships they labour under in the interruption of their commerce, from the ports of Cadiz having been so long, and so closely blockaded, that no ships could enter or come out. The King's answer, that his admiral had received his final instructions which are supposed to be—to risk an engagement. The Spanish fleet consists of 30 sail of the line; our's is only 22—nine of which are, however, three decked. From the admirable position of our fleet, and the skill and bravery of our officers and seamen, the admiral commander is under no anxiety for the result. The whole fleet is in the highest state of subordination

had has felt nothing of that fever-
ish spirit which has pervaded some
other divisions of the British navy.

JULY 12.

We this day learn, that the
Irish Parliament is actually dissolv-
ed—much we understand, to the
disappointment of our ministers
here, who had dispatched an ex-
press to delay the dissolution, but
such express arrived a few hours
too late.

It is fixed that parliament
shall be prorogued on Friday
next.

The deluded to treason in va-
rious parts of Ireland, find comin-
ing to give up arms, take the oath
of allegiance, and embrace the
amnesty and forgiveness held out
by the lenience of government.—
Most of the misled have, in this
way shown off the guilty com-
mission that traiterous conspirators
had led them into.

JULY 15.

The extraordinary preparations
for War on the part of the King of
Prussia, of which we have received
intelligence by the *Berlin* Papers,
seem to have been undertaken with a view to hostilities
with the Court of *Vienna*. Another
foreign State Paper which we find
in a letter from *Berlin*, under the
same head, may be considered as
a reply to the commencement
of War between *Prussia* and *Italy*.

We are sorry to learn, by every
fresh communication which we re-
ceive from the Continent, the
other progress of the Revolution-
ary spirit. An article from *Berlin*
giving an account of the late disturb-
ances which have taken place in the *Prussian*
Rhine; and the letters from St. *Marino* mention, that the People has
insisted on the abolition of Titles,
and every mark of Nobility.

JULY 16.

The Intelligence brought by the
French Papers, respecting the
King of Prussia's having opposed
the Decree of the Aulic Council a-
gainst his usurpations in *Franconia*,
is confirmed by the Mail, which
contains his Proclamation on that
subject. Every thing seems to
threaten a rupture between the
two Courts of *Berlin* and *Vienna*.—
Prague is put in state of defence.

FRANKFORT, 22 Messidor.

It is certain that all Germany
remains in arms, during the con-
tinuation of the negotiations which
are to occupy the attention of the
approaching Congress. Through-
out the empire the greatest activi-
ty is seen in raising troops. The
Elector of Saxony sends an army of
men. The Landgrave of
Hesse Cassel has augmented his
troops to men; and the
other Princes of the empire in pro-
portion to their contingents. As to
Austria, since the embodying of the
Hungarians, has actually under
arms men; Prussia has
an army of effectives.—
This last power is the only one
whose efforts have not been ex-
hausted by the war, which of course
gives it a great preponderance.—
The same letters state, that an ar-
my of Russians was forming
in Poland. The movements
of some insurgents, who have
manifested themselves in that
country, are the pretexts for this
extraordinary movement.

Auſtrian NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, June 25.

Letters from the right bank of the Rhine inform us, that the Pruſſian troops are collecting in great numbers on the borders of the Weſer, where there will ſoon be a conſiderable army formed under the command of the reigning Duke of Brunſwick. They are actively employed in building bridges over the river. Whilſt a powerful Pruſſian army is going to encamp at Weſtphalia, all the electorate of Saxony is in arms: they are active in recruiting, in order to complete the army, and are haſtily raiſing and adding to it corps of cavalry and canoniers.

JUNE 30.

Things have taken a new appearance upon the borders of the Rhine. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe have been ſtopt in their retrograde march, and Gen. Lefebyre's diviſion is advancing. A party of adminiſtration militia which were at Neuwied have received orders to return into their country, and head quarters is going to be tranſfered to Limburg on the Lahn. The borders of that river are to be furniſhed with intrenchments, batteries and redoubts. The fortifications of the little town of Guſſa will be put in the beſt ſtate poſſible. That part of the Sambre and Meuſe army which was to repaſs the Rhine to take quarters on the left bank, has received counter orders. Theſe impoſing preparations, at the moment when we had reaſon to think that negotiations for peace were very far advanced, cauſe general uneaſineſs. Time will develope theſe myſteries.

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, June 9.

Some pretend now to know what is the object of the armaments which are made in our ports. A grand expedition is preparing, to retake from the Engliſh the Cape of Good Hope, as well as all the poſſeſſions which they have taken from us in the Eaſt Indies. We ſhall be powerfully ſeconded by the French in this important enterpriſe.

GERMANY.

WESEL, JULY 6.

The French army of the Sambre and Meuse is still in great force, and its lines are from Dusseldorf on the right bank of the Rhine, as far as Nidda. It is in four divisions, and includes 50,000 infantry, and 10,000 cavalry exclusive of the artillery.

VIENNA, June 8.

The garrison of this city has just received orders to march for the army of Italy, and for that of the Rhine.

The levy *en masse* by the Hungarian nobility is estimated at 106 000 men.

JULY 1.

The bank of venice, which was once judged the safest in Europe, has failed. So that many Houses, as well as private persons must suffer, and some persons will doubtless be absolutely ruined.

The French Gen. Gentili, who has arrived at the Venetian Island of Corfu, has issued a proclamation in which he encourages the inhabitants to attempt a revolution, and to establish a republic. He urges them to remember the excellent republics of Greece, which so many heroes and great men have applauded. This proclamation has had great effect, and it is tho't, that the whole Turkish government will sink, and the spirit of revolution will pervade the Morea, Macedonia, and the whole Archipelago.

ITALY, JUNE 30.

Gen. Mack, with dispatches from Vienna, spent two days with Buonaparte at his head quarters. The Pope's influence is continually decreasing, and even in Rome, the people no longer regard him, but talk of uniting in the cause of liberty. In St. Martino they are opposed to all titles of nobility, and an entire reform is expected.

The pope has issued a brief, in which he has required of the French priests to acknowledge the French republic, under penalty of excommunication.

Hamburg, June 17. *The Emperor of Russia has forbid all the priests of the catholic religion to take any steps to convert his new subjects who are attached to the Greek church.*

NEW * STAR.

CONCORD, SEPT. 19.

Federal Representative.

The votes in Weare, for Representative to Congress, were for

Timothy Walker,	17
Oliver Peabody,	4
E. S L. Livermore,	1
Peleg Sprague,	1

In the towns of Stratham, Newmarket, Chester, Barrington, Rye, Epping, Greenland, Newcastle, Durham, Portsmouth, Amherst, Keene, Weare, and Concord, votes are thus

W. Langdon,	779
P. Sprague,	212
Ed. St. L. Livermore,	190
Scattering	56

Our Newhampshire elections are first known (before they take place) in Boston and Newyork: See with what prophetic wisdom they "manage the matter"—a Newyork paper says that W. Langdon is elected; a Boston paper says he is not, nor likely to be—Now if we were to hazard a conjecture with our brother guessers, we should predict as follows:

It is very probable there will be no choice made by the people this time—Langdon and Sprague, we think, will be the candidates for a second trial—and had not the town of Rye given Mr. Langdon their unanimous vote, we think he would have stood fair for the election—but as this, in the eyes of Federalists, gives him an appearance rather raw Rye, Mr. Sprague may gain the Representative-ship!

Married, at Boston, Mr. ISAAC WALKER, merchant, formerly of Fryeburgh, to Mrs. BETSY LEGGETT, of Boston.

Died, at Hopkinton, on the 31st ult. Mrs. SALLY, *consort of Mr.* WM. TYLER, *in the 75th year of her age. She was a pious, exemplary woman; a kind wife; a tender, affectionate parent—The end of the good is blessed.*

At Weare, on Thursday last, of the Hectic, Mr JOHN PEISLIE.

In England the celebrated EDMUND BURKE.

In Vermont, Gov. Chittenden.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. HERRICK, comfort of Lieut. HERRICK.

BOSTON, SEPT. 13. *From Bilboa.—By an arrival from thence at Beverly, in 36 days, we learn, that it was the opinion of Mr. Gardoqui, from the last information he had received, that the fairest negotiation between France and England should have Peace: That the French would pay no attention to complaints of the United States, until that affair was settled; and that the capture of our vessels would of course cease.*

SEPT. 15. *In a late London paper, we notice a paragraph, stating that in consequence of recent depredations of the French on American commerce, insurance had risen to 15 guineas, and the merchants trading to America had, by committee, waited upon the minister, and requested convoy for the vessels of the U. States, which, it was supposed, would be granted.*

Pacific Negotiation at Lisle.

☞ The Paris and London papers overflow in furnishing reports,

conjectures and unfounded affections on this subject; but nothing official has transpired; and from the silence of the London Gazette, on the one hand, and the Redacteur on the other, nothing it is expected will be announced until the negotiations close, or the basis of accommodation agreed on.

PARIS, JULY 18.

The negotiations still continue, both at Montebello and Lisle.—Every thing leads us to believe that the result will be a solid and honorable peace for the republic. But we cannot but admire the pretensions of some men, in wishing to appear conversant with even the details of these negotiations. Those at Lisle say they were almost terminated yesterday; they depend only upon the reduction of Trincomale, &c. &c. We may expect that in a very few days, they will give us the articles of the treaty of peace—or at least those which they themselves will make. The English Plenipotentiaries will treat for Portugal, those of the Republic for Spain & Holland. (Redact.)

☞ The Redacteur being an official paper, it will easily be seen, that the details of the negotiation, in the papers, are mere editorial conjectures.

LISLE, JULY 20.

The sincerity of the Emperor, in his desire of Peace, is very doubtful. Buonaparte suspects him; and the active warlike preparations making thro'out Germany, strengthen the suspicion.

SUMMARILY.

After all the Peace Reports, at our Last, date from the theatre of Negotiation, no decision had taken place—The French are thought to be too extravagant in their demands—The Directory is thought to be inclined to further belligerency; but the two Councils, and the people of France, are for Peace.—The Emperor begs only the termination of the war—a Peace may therefore be soon effected.

A rupture between Germany and Prussia has been premised; but is officially contradicted—It was expected Portugal would be invaded by a Spanish army; to oppose this, large forces were assembling; and the British Parliament had voted the Queen a subsidy of 200,000l.

The Pestilence is fewer abating.

STORE *broken open.*

ON the night of the 29th day of August, 1797, the store of the subscriber was broken open, and the following articles stolen, viz.

1 piece of blue broadcloth,
1 piece of black silk handkerchiefs,
2 pieces of shawls,
1 piece of muslin handkerchiefs,
1 piece of muslin aprons,
Cash, and other small articles unknown.

Whoever will apprehend the thief, or the property, shall be

Handsomely Rewarded,

and necessary charges paid, per me—

Ebenezer Eaton.

Bradford, Aug. 29, 1797.

AN ELOPER.

ABSENTED himself from the subscriber in Hopkinton, on the 31st day of Aug. last, without leave, an indented Boy, about 19 years of age; about five feet eight inches high; light complexion; long hair; is a very well looking, fleshy young fellow;—he has been usually known by the name of TAPPEN SAWYER, having lived with me from his infancy; his name is recorded TAPPEN RIPORD;——He took with him a chesnut colcured Horse, a natural trotter, six years old—a new saddle, and black saddle bags; together with many articles of clothing. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting, or trading with him, on my account, on penalty of the law.

JOSHUA SAWYER.

Hopkinton, Sept. 2, 1797. 23

Wm. Burley's estate.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of WILLIAM BURLEY, late of Sandbornton, yeoman, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH BURLEY, Executrix.

Sandbornton, Aug. 15, 1797.

N. B. Said SARAH BURLEY will attend on the business at her house, on the first Tuesdays of the five following months, from two to six o'clock, afternoon; beginning the first Tuesday of September next.

Wm. Turrell's estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of WM. TURRELL, late of Canterbury, deceased, and has taken upon him that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs: And all persons having any demands against said estate, are required to exhibit their accounts at the subscriber's house in Canterbury, for settlement; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to

LEAVITT CLOUGH,
Administrator.

Canterbury, Sept. 2, 1797.

☞ *A GREAT COAT,*

was lately found in the street——The owner may hear of it by enquiring at the NEW STAR *Office.* *Aug.* 22

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription,

MEMOIRS OF *STEPHEN BURROUGHS.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will contain 300 oct. pages, and be handsomely printed on white demi paper.

II. The price to Subscribers, bound, will be one dollar; to non-subscribers, one dollar & 10 cents.

III. If sufficient encouragement be given, the work will be immediately put to press, and completed as soon as possible.

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